

**Frames are not supported in HTML5.**

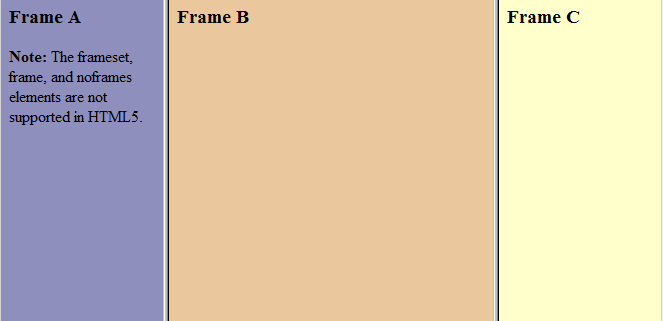
**Definition and Usage**

The <frame> tag is not supported in HTML5.

The <frame> tag defines one particular window (frame) within a <frameset>.

Each <frame> in a <frameset> can have different attributes, such as border, scrolling, the ability to resize, etc.

**Note:** If you want to validate a page containing frames, be sure the <!DOCTYPE> is set to either "HTML Frameset DTD" or "XHTML Frameset DTD".

**Example**

**A simple three-framed page:**

<frameset cols="25%,50%,25%">  
  <frame src="frame\_a.htm">  
  <frame src="frame\_b.htm">  
  <frame src="frame\_c.htm">  
</frameset>

The 3 webpages frame\_a, frame\_b & frame\_c will be put in the appropriate place by the src attribute.

The percentages represents the amount of area it takes on the screen.

**Differences between HTML and XHTML**

In HTML, the <frame> tag has no end tag. In XHTML, the <frame> tag must be properly closed.

**Optional Attributes**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Attribute** | **Value** | **Description** |
| [frameborder](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_frame_frameborder.asp) | 0 1 | Not supported in HTML5. Specifies whether or not to display a border around a frame |
| [longdesc](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_frame_longdesc.asp) | *URL* | Not supported in HTML5. Specifies a page that contains a long description of the content of a frame |
| [marginheight](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_frame_marginheight.asp) | *pixels* | Not supported in HTML5. Specifies the top and bottom margins of a frame |
| [marginwidth](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_frame_marginwidth.asp) | *pixels* | Not supported in HTML5. Specifies the left and right margins of a frame |
| [name](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_frame_name.asp) | *text* | Not supported in HTML5. Specifies the name of a frame |
| [noresize](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_frame_noresize.asp) | noresize | Not supported in HTML5. Specifies that a frame is not resizable |
| [scrolling](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_frame_scrolling.asp) | yes no auto | Not supported in HTML5. Specifies whether or not to display scrollbars in a frame |
| [src](http://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_frame_src.asp) | *URL* | Not supported in HTML5. Specifies the URL of the document to show in a frame |

**Frames Tutorial**

Let's look at a basic example of how frames work:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| The frameset file... | The frameset file is the file you point your browser to.  The frameset file uses <FRAMESET ...> and <FRAME ...> to tell the browser to go get more files to put on the page. |
| tells the browser to go get these four files | The browser goes out again and retrieves the files which will appear on the page. |
| and put them all on one page in separate rectangles ('frames'). | The browser puts all the files on one page in separate rectangles ("frames"). The user never sees anything from the original frameset file. |

Think of frames as creating a "table of documents" on the page. Like a table, a group of frames has rows and columns. Each cell of the table contains a document which is stored in a separate file. <FRAMESET ...> defines the beginning and end of the table, and how many rows and columns that table will have. <FRAME ...> defines what will go into each cell ("frame") of the table.

Let's look in more detail at the example above. The entire contents of *basicframeset.html* (the frameset file) look like this:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| This code | ... creates this page |
| <HTML>  <HEAD>  <TITLE>A Basic Example of Frames</TITLE>  </HEAD>  *<FRAMESET ROWS="75%, \*" COLS="\*, 40%">*  *<FRAME SRC="framea.html">*  *<FRAME SRC="frameb.html">*  *<FRAME SRC="framec.html">*  *<FRAME SRC="framed.html">*  *<NOFRAMES>*  <H1>No Frames? No Problem!</H1>  Take a look at our  <A HREF="basic.noframes.html">no-frames</A>  version.  *</NOFRAMES>*  *</FRAMESET>*  </HTML> | [Picture of a simple frameset](http://www.htmlcodetutorial.com/frames/basicframeset.html) |

Here's a line-by-line explanation of each piece of code for the frames:

<FRAMESET

Start the "table of documents".

ROWS="75%, \*"

The table should have two rows. The first row should take up 75% of the height of the page, the second should take up the rest. The \* represents the remainder.

COLS="\*, 40%">

The table should also have two columns. The *second* column should take up 40% of the width of the page, the first column should take up the rest.

<FRAME SRC="framea.html">  
<FRAME SRC="frameb.html">  
<FRAME SRC="framec.html">  
<FRAME SRC="framed.html">

Put the four files into the frames.

<NOFRAMES> ... </NOFRAMES>

Every framed page should have a no-frames alternative. The <NOFRAMES> content should go inside the outermost <FRAMESET ...> tag, usually just before the last </FRAMESET>. The most efficicent method for no-frames content is to link to a page which is specifically designed for no-frames.

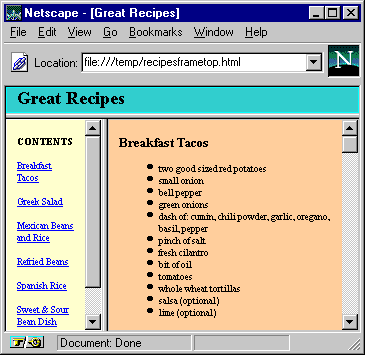
</FRAMESET>

End the frameset.

**There are several other aspects of frames to note from this example:**

* <FRAMESET ...> is used instead of the <BODY ...> tag. The frameset file has no content which appears on the page, so it has no need for <BODY ...>, which designates the content of the page. In fact, if you use <BODY ...> (except inside <NOFRAMES>), the frames will not appear. Tags in <HEAD>, including <TITLE>, still have their intended effects.
* Rows and columns are described by a list of widths or heights. For example COLS="25%, \*, 40%" says that there will be three columns. The first column takes up 25% of the width of the page, the third column takes up 40% of the width of the page, and the asterisk ("\*") means "whatever is left over". See **COLS** and **ROWS** for more details.
* You do not explicitly designate the start and ending of each row. The browser keeps adding frames until it reaches the number designated by COLS, then starts another row

**Nested Framesets**

[[](http://www.htmlcodetutorial.com/frames/recipesframetop.html)](http://www.htmlcodetutorial.com/frames/recipesframetop.html)

* Let's move now to a more real world example, and a few more techniques for using frames. One of the most popular uses for frames is the "title bar and side menu" method. We'll use as an example a page of recipes, pictured at right. The title of the page, "Great Recipes" stays stationary in a frame at top, a contents list is on the left, and the recipes themselves are in the large box on the right. As you click on the name of a recipe in the contents list, that recipe appears on the right. Go ahead and try out the real page.
* Remember that a frameset is like a "table of documents" with rows and columns. The recipes page, however, has one column on top, but two on bottom. This is done by nesting framesets, putting one frameset inside another.

**Here's the code for the frameset file for the recipes page:**

<HTML>

<HEAD>

<TITLE>Great Recipes</TITLE>

</HEAD>

*<FRAMESET ROWS="15%,\*">*

<FRAME SRC="recipetitlebar.html" NAME=TITLE SCROLLING=NO>

*<FRAMESET COLS="20%,\*">*

<FRAME SRC="recipesidebar.html" NAME=SIDEBAR>

<FRAME SRC="recipes.html" NAME=RECIPES>

*</FRAMESET>*

<NOFRAMES>

<H1>Great Recipes</H1>

No frames? No Problem! Take a look at our

<A HREF="recipes.html">no-frames</A> version.

</NOFRAMES>

*</FRAMESET>*

</HTML>

|  |
| --- |
| Frames within frames **frameset within frameset** |

* The first <FRAMESET ...> tag says "this frameset will have two rows" (and, implicitly, only one column, since COLS was left out). The first <FRAME ...> tag puts a document in the first frame. The second frame is filled in not by a document but by another frameset. The second <FRAMESET ...> is creating a "table within a table", or, to be more correct, a frameset within a frameset.

**Targeting Frames**

* Each frame is given a name using <FRAME NAME="...">. These names uniquely identify each frame. Using these names, links in other frames can tell the browsers which frame the link targets.

**For example, this code creates a framed page, naming the frames TITLE, SIDEBAR, and MAIN:**

<FRAMESET ROWS="15%,\*">

<FRAME SRC="tfetitle.html" *NAME=TITLE* SCROLLING=NO MARGINHEIGHT=1>

<FRAMESET COLS="20%,\*">

<FRAME SRC="tfesidebar.html" *NAME=SIDEBAR*>

<FRAME SRC="tfemain.html" *NAME=MAIN*>

</FRAMESET>

<NOFRAMES>*NOFRAMES stuff*

</NOFRAMES>

</FRAMESET>

To target one of these frames, the link should have a **TARGET** attribute set to the name of the frame where the linked page should appear. So, for example, this code creates a link to tfetacos.html and targets that link to the MAIN frame: <A HREF="tfetacos.html" *TARGET=MAIN*>my link</A> **. If you have a link that you want to select so it appears on the entire screen, you must use the attribute “target = \_top”. This will put the whole web page that is selected on one page.**

**Targeting the Whole Window**

* Eventually in a framed site you want to "break out"... link to a page and have that page take over the entire window. To create this sort of link, we add TARGET="\_top" to the <A ...> tag:

<A HREF="wwtarget.html" *TARGET="\_top"*>

**Yes, We Have NOFRAMES**

As mentioned earlier, frames don't degrade well. Browsers that don't know frames (for example, Mosaic or Lynx) see none of what was intended to be on the page. That's where <NOFRAMES> comes in. Browsers that know frames will ignore everything between <NOFRAMES> and </NOFRAMES>. Browsers that *don't* understand frames will also not understand (and therefore ignore) <NOFRAMES>, and display the content. So in our example, someone with a browser that doesn't recognize frames will see this:

|  |
| --- |
| **Great Recipes**  Don't have frames? Take a look at our no-frames version. |

It's best to provide no-frames alternatives. There are substantial numbers of people surfing the net who can't see frames. Rude <NOFRAMES> content like "It's time to get a real browser" only serve to make you look like someone who can't create a complete web site.

**No Borders Between Frames**

By default frames have visible borders between them. Sometimes, however, you want the frames to join directly to each other with no border between them. MSIE and Netscape recognize different attributes in <FRAMESET ...> for this purpose, but they are mutually compatible, so you can use all of them at once.

To create a borderless frameset, use a <FRAMESET ...> tag with FRAMEBORDER, FRAMESPACING, and BORDER attributes like this:

<FRAMESET ROWS="20%,\*" *FRAMEBORDER=NO FRAMESPACING=0 BORDER=0*>

**Don't Get Framed**

Frames allow you to combine different web pages together into one window, even if all of those pages aren't yours and weren't intended to be framed. If you don't want your page to be framed, put this little Javascript in the page:

<SCRIPT TYPE="text/javascript">

<!--

if (top != self)

top.location=self.document.location;

//-->

</SCRIPT>

This script checks to see if the current page is the "top" page. If it is not, it tells the web browser to load the current web page as the top, thus wiping out any frames. Of course, this script won't work with browsers that don't understand scripting, or where scripting is turned off, but the script will work on most browsers, and that makes it a pretty effective deterrent.

**Do Get Framed**

Sometimes a particular web page only makes sense if it appears in a frame, yet users somehow find the page in an unframed state. This particularly tends to happen when users find the page through a search engine. To give the reader a clue that this isn't the page where they should be, paste this Javascript at the top of the page, before any text:

<SCRIPT TYPE="text/javascript">

<!--

function checkframed(gourl)

{

if (top == self)

document.write(

'<DIV STYLE="padding:8pt;' +

'border-style:solid;border-width:8pt;' +

'border-color:66CC33;">' +

'<STONG STYLE="font-size:30pt;' +

'font-weight:900;font-family:sans-serif">' +

'This page is intended as part of a ' +

'<A HREF="' + gourl + '">framed document</A>.' +

'</STRONG></DIV>');

}

*checkframed("dgftop.html");*

//-->

</SCRIPT>

Change the URL in the last line to the URL of the frameset page. For example, if you want people to go to myhomepage.html then set the last line like this:

checkframed("myhomepage.html");

This script checks to see if the current page is the "top" page (if (top == self)). If it is, it writes out a notice to the user that they would probably rather be at another page, and writes out a link to that page.

You might notice a small disparity between this method and the Don't Get Framed method. In this example the user is presented with a passive link if they are not on the intended web page. In the previous example, however, no permission is asked: the browser is automatically forwarded to the intended page. The reason for this difference lies in the slight difference in intentions between the two pages. The "Don't Frame Me" script is intended to act as a deterrence, to stop somebody else from framing the page. The best deterrence in this case is to unload their page without further ado. The "Do Frame Me" script, however, is not intended to act as deterrence, only as a gentle reminder, so a gentler method of redirection is used.

**Should You Use Frames?**

Frames are one of the most controversial uses of HTML. Objections to frames centers around a few basic issues:

1. Frames blocks out many peoples whose Browsers are Frames incapable.   
     
   When designing a framed site, it's important to remember that many people use browsers that can't handle frames. Contrary to some people's perceptions, this is not just because the user is too lazy to "get a real browser". Some people use text or audio browsers which render material in a linear fashion. Others simply dislike frames and turn them off in their browser's settings. If you don't include no-frames content, you are simply leaving out a portion of your potential audience.
2. Frames Are Often Misused

Probably the biggest problem with frames is that it is so easy to use them incorrectly. The web is filled with pages that use frames not because they are correct for the situation but because "they're cool". This is what gives frames a bad name. If you are considering using frames, make the choice based on what works best for your site, not on the mere availability of "special effects".

**The Functionality of Frames Can Already Be Achieved Through More Standard HTML**

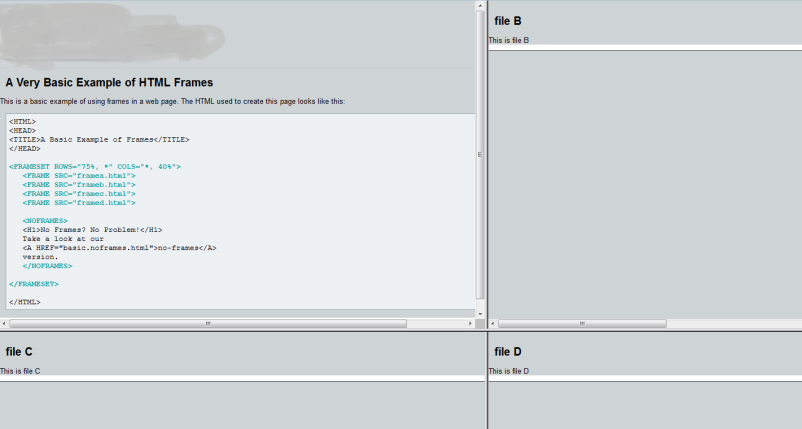
Most things that can be done with frames can be done without them... and in fact *should* be done without them anyway because you should always have a no-frames alternative. In fact, this is the reason many designers have abandoned frames: redundant effort. When I queried one large web site as to why they stopped having frames and no-frames versions the web master replied that it was too much work keeping them synchronized. Here's a simple procedure to follow if you are considering using frames. First, design and build your site *without* frames. You have to do that anyway to provide a no-frames alternative. Once your site works without frames, look it over and decide if adding frames is worth the additional effort. If so, then your site probably really is one of the few sites that truly benefits from frames.

**<FRAMESET ...> Attributes**

* **COLS**: how many cols in the frameset
* **ROWS:** how many rows in the frameset
* **FRAMEBORDER:** if the frames should have borders
* **FRAMESPACING**: space between the frames
* **BORDER:** space between frames
* **BORDERCOLOR:** color of frame borders

<FRAMESET ...> defines the general layout of a web page that uses frames. <FRAMESET ...> is used in conjunction with <FRAME ...> and <NOFRAMES>.

<FRAMESET ...> creates a "table of documents" in which each rectangle (called a "frame") in the table holds a separate document. In its simplest use, <FRAMESET ...> states how many columns and/or rows will be in the "table". You must use either the COLS or the ROWS attributes or both. For example, this code creates a set of frames that is two columns wide and two rows deep:

<HTML>

<HEAD>

<TITLE>A Basic Example of Frames</TITLE>

</HEAD>

*<FRAMESET ROWS="75%, \*" COLS="\*, 40%">*

<FRAME SRC="framea.html">

<FRAME SRC="frameb.html">

<FRAME SRC="framec.html">

<FRAME SRC="framed.html">

*</FRAMESET>*

</HTML>

**Attributes for <FRAMESET ...>  
COLS = *integer*  
ROWS = *integer***

COLS and ROWS establish the quantity and sizes of the columns and rows in a frameset. The value for each attribute is a comma separated list of sizes (in pixels or percents). For example, you might use this code for a set of frames that has two rows and three columns:

<FRAMESET *ROWS="80%,20%" COLS="60%,20%,20%"*>

<FRAME SRC="rowcol1a.html">

<FRAME SRC="rowcol1b.html">

<FRAME SRC="rowcol1c.html">

<FRAME SRC="rowcol1d.html">

<FRAME SRC="rowcol1e.html">

<FRAME SRC="rowcol1f.html">

<NOFRAMES>*NOFRAMES stuff*

</NOFRAMES>

</FRAMESET>

The ROWS attribute says that the first row should be 80% of the height of the window and the second row should be 20%. The COLS attribute says that the first column should be 60% of the width of the window, the second column 20%, and the third another 20%.

If you leave out either ROWS or COLS, that indicates that there should be just one column or one row:

<FRAMESET *ROWS="80%,20%"*>

If you use an asterisk ("\*") in place of a number, that says "use whatever is left over". If more than one asterisk is used then the remaining space is divided evenly. In the next example, the ROWS attribute says that the first row is 80% of the window height, the second is *whatever is left*. The COLS attribute says to that the first column is 60% of the width of the window, the other two columns split the rest evenly:

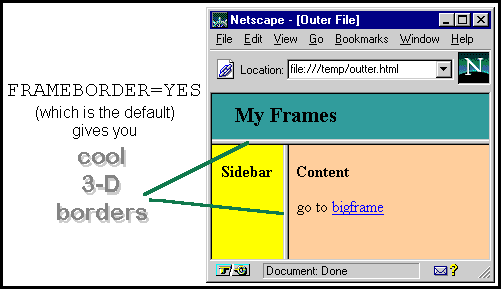
<FRAMESET *ROWS="80%,\*" COLS="60%,\*,\*"*>

If you use only asterisks then everything is spaced evenly. The next example produces six frames that are all the same width and all the same height (i.e., all the same size):

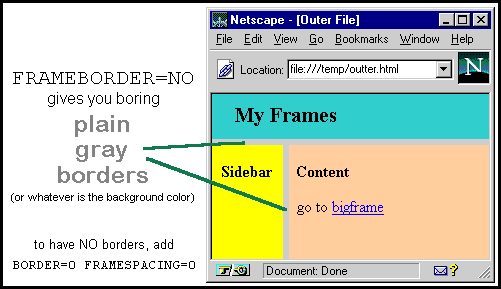
<FRAMESET *ROWS="\*,\*" COLS="\*,\*,\*"*>

**3-D Borders**

FRAMEBORDER determines if there should be 3-D borders between the frames. YES, which is the default, says there should be borders. 1 is the same as YES.



NO says there should not be 3-D borders. Unfortunately, the name "FRAMEBORDER" is deceptive. With NO there are not cool 3-D borders, but there is still the default background color (usually gray or white) between the frames:



For example:

<FRAMESET ROWS="20%,\*" *FRAMEBORDER=NO*>

**How Much Space Between Frames**

To control how much space is between the frames (that is, how big are the borders) use FRAMESPACING and BORDER. These are actually the same attribute; it's just that MSIE only understands FRAMESPACING and Netscape only understands BORDER. Use both to be safe:

<FRAMESET ROWS="20%,\*" *FRAMESPACING=30 BORDER=30*>

**No Borders**

The most common use of FRAMEBORDER, FRAMESPACING, and BORDER is to create a page with no space between the borders. To do this, set NO, FRAMESPACING, and BORDER:

<FRAMESET ROWS="20%,\*" *FRAMEBORDER=NO FRAMESPACING=0 BORDER=0*>

**Attribute for <FRAMESET ...>  
BORDERCOLOR = *color expression***

BORDERCOLOR sets the color of the borders in the frameset.

<FRAMESET ROWS="50%,\*" *BORDERCOLOR=RED*>

<FRAME SRC="fsbctitle.html">

<FRAME SRC="fsbcmain.html">

<NOFRAMES>*NOFRAMES stuff*

</NOFRAMES>

</FRAMESET>

There is no defined behavior if you use BORDERCOLOR in both <FRAMESET ...> and <FRAME ...>. Different versions of MSIE resolve the situation differently. Netscape is a more consistent. In Netscape, <FRAMESET BORDERCOLOR="..."> sets the color for all borders, and <FRAME BORDERCOLOR="..."> makes exceptions to that rule. For example, this code sets the borders for all frames to yellow for the borders of the middle frame which are red:

<FRAMESET ROWS="\*,\*,50%,\*,\*" *BORDERCOLOR=YELLOW*>

<FRAME SRC="fsbcex1.html">

<FRAME SRC="fsbcex2.html">

<FRAME SRC="fsbcexmain.html" *BORDERCOLOR=RED*>

<FRAME SRC="fsbcex3.html">

<FRAME SRC="fsbcex4.html">

<NOFRAMES>*NOFRAMES stuff*

</NOFRAMES>

</FRAMESET>

**<FRAME ...> Attributes**

* [SRC](http://www.htmlcodetutorial.com/frames/_FRAME_SRC.html): what file to put in the frame
* [NAME](http://www.htmlcodetutorial.com/frames/_FRAME_NAME.html): the name of the frame
* [SCROLLING](http://www.htmlcodetutorial.com/frames/_FRAME_SCROLLING.html): should the frame have a scrollbar?
* [NORESIZE](http://www.htmlcodetutorial.com/frames/_FRAME_NORESIZE.html): don't let the user make the frame bigger or smaller
* [FRAMEBORDER](http://www.htmlcodetutorial.com/frames/_FRAME_FRAMEBORDER.html): should this frame have a border?
* [BORDERCOLOR](http://www.htmlcodetutorial.com/frames/_FRAME_BORDERCOLOR.html): color of the surrounding border
* [MARGINWIDTH](http://www.htmlcodetutorial.com/frames/_FRAME_MARGINWIDTH.html): the internal left and right margins for the frame
* [MARGINHEIGHT](http://www.htmlcodetutorial.com/frames/_FRAME_MARGINWIDTH.html): the internal top and bottom margins for the frame

<FRAME ...> sets a single frame in the framed page. <FRAME ...> always goes inside a <FRAMESET ...> element. The SRC attribute, which is required, indicates the URL of the page that goes in the frame. In most situations you should also use NAME to give the frame a name so that links can target the frame.

For example, this code creates a frameset with two frames. The first <FRAME ...> loads the file frame1\_title.html into a frame named TITLE. The second <FRAME ...> loads the file frame1\_body.html into a frame named MAIN.

<FRAMESET ROWS="20%,\*">

*<FRAME SRC="frame1\_title.html" NAME="TITLE">*

*<FRAME SRC="frame1\_body.html" NAME="MAIN">*

<NOFRAMES>*NOFRAMES stuff*

</NOFRAMES>

</FRAMESET>

**Attribute for <FRAME ...>  
SRC = *"URL"***

SRC indicates the URL to put into the frame.

<HTML>

<HEAD>

<TITLE>Great Recipes</TITLE>

</HEAD>

<FRAMESET ROWS="15%,\*">

<FRAME *SRC="recipetitlebar.html"* NAME=TITLE SCROLLING=NO>

<FRAMESET COLS="20%,\*">

<FRAME *SRC="recipesidebar.html"* NAME=SIDEBAR>

<FRAME *SRC="recipes.html"* NAME=RECIPES>

</FRAMESET>

<NOFRAMES>*NOFRAMES stuff*

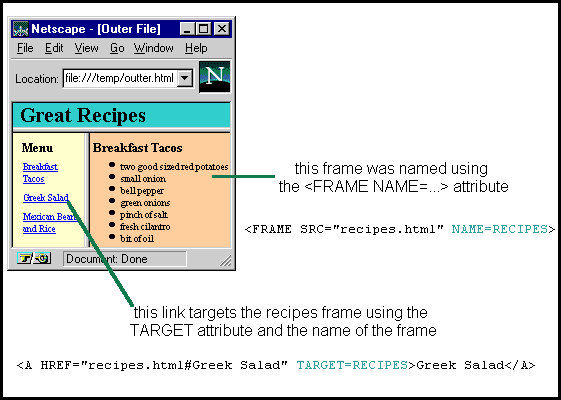
</NOFRAMES>

</FRAMESET>

</HTML>

**Attribute for <FRAME ...>  
NAME = *"text string"***

NAME is used in conjunction with <A TARGET="..."> to indicate which frame the link targets. For example, a common use for frames is to have three frames on a web page, such as pictured here (and here's the real thing):



The large frame in the lower right is named "RECIPES" using NAME:

<HTML>

<HEAD>

<TITLE>Great Recipes</TITLE>

</HEAD>

<FRAMESET ROWS="15%,\*">

<FRAME SRC="recipetitlebar.html" NAME=TITLE SCROLLING=NO>

<FRAMESET COLS="20%,\*">

<FRAME SRC="recipesidebar.html" NAME=SIDEBAR>

<FRAME SRC="recipes.html" *NAME=RECIPES*>

</FRAMESET>

<NOFRAMES>*NOFRAMES stuff*

</NOFRAMES>

</FRAMESET>

</HTML>

The <A ...> tag which links to "Greek Salad" uses TARGET:

<A HREF="recipes.html#Greek Salad" *TARGET=RECIPES*>Greek Salad</A>

When the user clicks on the "Greek Salad" link, the results are put in the RECIPES frame

**Attribute for <FRAME ...>  
SCROLLING** use it, but watch for overformatting

SCROLLING says if there should be a scroll bar on the right and/or bottom of the frame. YES says there absolutely will be scroll bars, even if they are not needed. NO says there will not be scroll bars, even if they might be needed. AUTO is the default: there will be scroll bars on the side and/or bottom as needed.

<FRAMESET ROWS="30%,30%,\*">

<FRAME SRC="scrollingYes.html" *SCROLLING=YES*>

<FRAME SRC="scrollingNo.html" *SCROLLING=NO*>

<FRAME SRC="scrollingAuto.html" *SCROLLING=AUTO*>

<NOFRAMES>*NOFRAMES stuff*

</NOFRAMES>

</FRAMESET>

It's best to avoid using SCROLLING. If you turn off scrolling, users with small screens may be unable to see all of what you have in the frame, and that makes for an annoying page.

**Attribute for <FRAME ...>  
NORESIZE**

NORESIZE says that the user cannot make the frame bigger or smaller by sliding the borders. Normally the user can put the mouse over the border and move the border left/right or up/down. NORESIZE disables that ability. All borders that run along the frame are effected. For example, this code uses NORESIZE with the frame for the title bar, and so the border along the bottom of the title bar title bar cannot be resized. However, the two frames at the bottom of the page can still be resized by moving the border left and right.

<HTML>

<HEAD>

<TITLE>Great Recipes</TITLE>

</HEAD>

<FRAMESET ROWS="20%,\*">

<FRAME SRC="recipetitlebar.html" NAME=TITLE *NORESIZE*>

<FRAMESET COLS="20%,\*">

<FRAME SRC="recipesidebar.html" NAME=SIDEBAR>

<FRAME SRC="recipes.html" NAME=RECIPES>

</FRAMESET>

<NOFRAMES>*NOFRAMES stuff*

</NOFRAMES>

</FRAMESET>

</HTML>

NORESIZE is the single most hated feature in frames. By disabling resizing, you are forbidding the user from adjusting the screen more optimally. If your text or logo doesn't quite fit in the space allowed, the user is left to wonder what they are missing, and this just makes your site look bad. Avoid NORESIZE.  **Attribute for <FRAME ...>  
BORDERCOLOR = *color expression***

BORDERCOLOR sets the color of the borders around the frame.

<FRAMESET ROWS="\*,\*,40%,\*,\*">

<FRAME SRC="bcRow1.html">

<FRAME SRC="bcRow2.html">

<FRAME SRC="bcRow3.html" *BORDERCOLOR=RED*>

<FRAME SRC="bcRow4.html">

<FRAME SRC="bcRow5.html">

<NOFRAMES>*NOFRAMES stuff*

</NOFRAMES>

</FRAMESET>

Some versions of MSIE have a bug concerning BORDERCOLOR and can't figure out which borders should be which colors. It's not a harmful bug, but often the colors won't be arranged the way you expect.

**Attributes for <FRAME ...>  
MARGINWIDTH = *size in pixels*  
MARGINHEIGHT = *size in pixels***

MARGINWIDTH and MARGINHEIGHT control the inside margins of the document in the frame.

<FRAMESET ROWS="60%,\*,\*">

<FRAME SRC="mwTop.html">

<FRAME SRC="mwMiddle.html" *MARGINWIDTH=1*>

<FRAME SRC="mwBottom.html" *MARGINWIDTH=50*>

<NOFRAMES>*NOFRAMES stuff*

</NOFRAMES>

</FRAMESET>

<FRAMESET COLS="33%,33%,\*">

<FRAME SRC="mhLeft.html">

<FRAME SRC="mhCenter.html" *MARGINHEIGHT=1*>

<FRAME SRC="mhRight.html" *MARGINHEIGHT=50*>

<NOFRAMES>*NOFRAMES stuff* </NOFRAMES>

</FRAMESET>

The official specifications say that MARGINWIDTH and MARGINHEIGHT should be set to values of greater than 1... 0 is not an acceptable value. Some browsers will honor margin settings of 0, while others don't.

Both Netscape and MSIE display some odd behavior with these attributes: the default for MARGINWIDTH (i.e. if you don't use it) is around 13 or 14 pixels. However, if you use MARGINWIDTH, then the default for MARGINHEIGHT changes to 1. The reverse is also true. Take a look at the pages in the examples above to see this strange behavior.

**<NOFRAMES>**

<NOFRAMES> holds text that should be displayed for people who *don't* have frames. A large percentage of people on the web don't use browsers which can read frames. You can avoid leaving out those people by using <NOFRAMES>.

<NOFRAMES> should be used in the same document as <FRAMESET ...>. <NOFRAMES> should be inside the outermost <FRAMESET ...> element.

HTML>

<HEAD>

<TITLE>NOFRAMES example</TITLE>

</HEAD>

<FRAMESET ROWS="15%,\*">

<FRAME SRC="recipetitlebar.html" NAME=TITLE>

<FRAMESET COLS="20%,\*">

<FRAME SRC="recipesidebar.html" NAME=SIDEBAR>

<FRAME SRC="recipes.html" NAME=RECIPES>

</FRAMESET>

*<NOFRAMES>*

<H1>Great Recipes</H1>

No frames? No Problem! Take a look at our

<A HREF="noframesrecipes.html">no-frames</A>

version.

*</NOFRAMES>*

</FRAMESET>

</HTML>

The proposed specifications for HTML 4.0 state that <NOFRAMES> can also go in the <BODY ...> element of a regular page. This allows you to add some content that was originally intended for another frame. Unfortunately, most of the browsers don't recognize this construct, so the content of <NOFRAMES> will be visible to the users.

<HTML>

<HEAD>

<TITLE>Example of NOFRAMES in the BODY</TITLE>

</HEAD>

*<BODY>*

*<NOFRAMES>*

<H1>My Home Page</H1>

*</NOFRAMES>*

*regular BODY contents*

*</BODY>*

</HTML>

**PRACTICE Frames LAB 1**

1. Create an HTML document.
2. Put all the major tags in except for the <body> tags.
3. Right after the <head> tag, type the following.

<frameset rows = “45%, \*, 35%> Note: This creates 3 rows

<frame name = “section 1” src = “page1.html”>

<frame name = “section 2” src = “page2.html”> Note: This names the 3 rows and install

<frame name = “section 3” src = “page3.html”> 3 webpages in them.

</frameset>

1. Save as frame.html
2. Create 3 other HTML documents. Save the 3 HTML documents with the following names. (page1.html, page2.html, page3.html)
3. Type 3 different messages in each of the 3 webpages and save
4. View frame.html. Make sure all webpages are saved in the same folder or level.

**Questions**

1. Did the frameset page have actual content to display to the viewer?
2. What is the actual percentage of the \* section?
3. Is there a <body> tag? What is the main purpose of the <frameset> tag?
4. Can you use numbers instead of percentages for the rows? TRY IT!

\*\*\*Note: Using numbers instead of percentages, you are dividing the screen by pixels and not by percentages.

**PRACTICE Frames LAB 2**

1. **Create a new HTML document**
2. **Create a frame page**
3. **Type the following:**

<frameset cols = “30%, 40%, \*”> Note: This creates 3 columns

<frame name = “section 1” src = “page1.html”>

<frame name = “section 2” src = “page2.html”> Note: This names the 3 columns and install

<frame name = “section 3” src = “page3.html”> 3 webpages in them.

</frameset>

1. Save as frames2 and view

\*\*\*Note: Columns are just like rows, when dividing the screen into frames. You don’t have to create three sections all the time.

**PRACTICE Frames LAB 3 Rows & Columns**

1. Create an HTML document
2. Create a frame page. (No Body Tag)
3. Type the following after the head tag

<frameset rows = “45, \*, 45”>

<frame name = “name1” src = “page1.html”>

<frameset cols = “100, \*”>

<frame name = “name2” src = page2.html”>

<frame name = “name3” src = page3.html”>

</frameset>

<frame name = “name4” src = “page4.html”>

</frameset>

1. Save
2. You’ll need to create a page4.html
3. View

**\*\*\*Note this is called a nested frameset**

**Questions**

1. What is the purpose of the TARGET attribute in the tag <frame>?
2. The attribute target = “\_top” has what effect to the frame tag?
3. What is the purpose of the **border** attribute?
4. Does the attribute bordercolor work in all browsers? If not, which ones do bordercolor works in?